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VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1870. NO. 283.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

CITY OF STRASBURG INVESTED

ITS SURRENDER DEMANDED AND REFUSED.

The Place but Scantily Provisioned and the Garrison Small.

FRENCH YET RETREATING

REAR GUARD HARRASSED BY PRUSSIAN CAVALRY.

French Account of Froschweiler.

NAPOLEON DETERMINED TO RETAIN COMMAND.

Popular Demonstration in Marseilles.

Embarkation of Troops for the Baltic

THE DEFENSES OF PARIS.

American Bonds in Demand in France.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA NOT SENDING TROOPS TO FRANCE.

ATTEMPT TO PROCLAIM A REPUBLIC AT TOULOUSE.

Restoration of the Defenses of Paris Only a Farce.

TWO PARIS JOURNALS SUPPRESSED

Bazaine Really Commander of the Army.

NAPOLEON MERELY THE NOMINAL HEAD.

MacMahon Faints from Exhaustion at the Battle of Woerth.

How Gen. Douay Marched to his Death.

Proclamation from King William.

He Wars Against Soldiers, Not Citizens.

THE CROWN PRINCE STILL PUSHING MacMAHON.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED.

Object of the Prussians to Get between Metz and Paris.

Bombardment of Kiel and Stralshund by the French Hourly Expected.

Minister Bancroft's Account of King William's Action on the Hohenzollern Candidature—The New French Ministry Devoted to Imperialism—Napoleon and the Empress Said to have Engineered the Overthrow of the Ollivier Ministry—Strong Measures to be Taken to Prevent Revolution in Paris — The French-American Press on Napoleon—Too Feeble to Hold the Sword—Let the Power be Trusted to Any Person Who Will Bring Victory.

Strasburg Invested and Its Surrender Demanded and Refused.

LONDON, August 11.—A special dispatch from Carlsruhe to the *Globe* announces that Strasburg is invested on all sides by the Prussians, who hold the railroad. Gen. Beyer, who commands the city, was summoned to surrender, and refused. It is said the citadel is scantily provisioned, and the garrison consists of only one regiment of the line and the national guard of the place.

Proclamation from King William.

LONDON, August 11.—The King of Prussia has issued the following proclamation:

"We, William, King of Prussia, make known to all the inhabitants of French territory occupied by the German forces, that the Emperor Napoleon, having by sea and land attacked the German nation, eager to live in peace with the French people, have taken command of the German armies to repel aggression, and by military events have been led to pass the French frontier. We war against soldiers, not citizens; therefore the latter may continue secure in person and property, so long as they abstain from hostile acts, and we grant them protection as a matter of right. General commanding corps will decide what measures are necessary toward individual communities violating the usages of war. They will also regulate the requisitions necessary to sustain their troops, and fix the difference of exchange between German and French currency, in order to facilitate dealings between soldiers and citizens.

[Signed.] "WILLIAM."

Given at Saarbruck on the 11th day of August, 1870.

An American Account of the Battle of Woerth.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 11.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who was present at the battle of Woerth, telegraphs the following from Carlsruhe:

"The French official accounts of the battle at Woerth are wholly untrue. MacMahon was completely routed. The French abandoned every thing and fled, and leaving behind their killed, wounded and prisoners, numbering 20,000 out of 50,000 engaged. The French held a strong position, but the Prussians fired with terrible precision. The French were very badly cut up. Both sides fought desperately. Finally the French gave way in a panic.

The Siege of Strasburg.

The accounts representing Strasburg still in communication with Nancy are untrue. Strasburg has been completely besieged since Monday, and the gates are shut. Heavy artillery is now on the way for the Prussians. Stout resistance is expected.

The Crown Prince Still Pursuing MacMahon.

The Crown Prince is vigorously pushing MacMahon, and another engagement is expected. It is believed the object of the Prussians is to get between Metz and Paris.

Cadore's Mission Unsuccessful.

A dispatch from Copenhagen states that Cadore, the French special envoy, left to-day. He had no interview with the King. The French fleet moved south yesterday.

Bombardment of Kiel and Stralshund.

The bombardment of Kiel and Stralshund is expected hourly. Seven ships with troops are expected in the Baltic to-morrow. The following Prussian vessels are at Wilhelmshaven on the Oldenburg coast: King William, 22 guns; Frederick Carl, 16 guns; Crown Prince, 16 guns; Arminius, 8 guns; Prince Adelbert, 8 guns, and five wooden corvettes, each 26 guns, and several smaller vessels. The Arminius stole out of the Baltic during a fog and ran the gauntlet of the French fleet. The harbors of Kiel and Stralshund are obstructed with chains, sunken vessels and torpedoes.

The French Still Falling Back.

LONDON, August 11—Advices from the Prussian front to ten o'clock Wednesday night state that the French were falling back to the line of the Moselle, being harrassed by the Prussian cavalry, which had already passed Saarunion, Falquemont and Les Etangs. Stores of all kinds and railway trains had fallen into the hands of the Prussians. They had also taken the small fortress of Hutzelstein, in the Vosges, which the French had evacuated, leaving their guns and provisions.

Further Details of the Battle of Froschweiler.

PARIS, August 11.—The *Journal Officiel* has advices from Metz to 4:30 P. M. yesterday. Details of the battle of Froschweiler are still meagre. Marshal MacMahon had a horse killed under him. A brigade of cavalry of the reserve and one division of the corps of General Failly arrived and covered the retreat. The pursuit of the enemy was very vigorous at first, but soon became a mere reconnoisance. Marshal MacMahon, after twenty-five hours on the saddle, passed Sunday at Saverne, which was abandoned on Sunday night and occupied by the Prussians. Some of their advance pickets came up with our rear guard, but were driven back without much difficulty.

At the battle of Froschweiler, the corps of volunteer surgeons, wearing white badges, as instituted by the Geneva Convention, everywhere rendered praiseworthy service.

No Attack on the French Left.

The *Journal* says that up to one o'clock this morning no attack had been made on our left wing. Our forces arrived at Saverne in good order.

French View of Prussian Losses.

The *Moniteur* says that a person worthy of entire confidence, who has just arrived from Alsace states that the Prussian losses in the recent fighting were beyond computation.

Activity in the Vosges.

In the Vosges division the greatest energy prevails. The Garde Mobile manifested much enthusiasm.

Napoleon Blind to His Incompetency.

LONDON, August 10, evening.—The latest official dispatch, dated Metz, August 9th, evening, states that the Emperor went this morning to the headquarters of Marshal Bazaine, and resumed command of the troops concentrated at Metz. This is an indirect way of contradicting the rumor that Marshal Bazaine was to be made Generalissimo of the whole army of the Rhine. The Emperor is blind to his own incompetency, and disregarding the universal outcry against it, will cling to the chief command of the army, and all another defeat will ruin the national patience. He gives out that he never will return to Paris alive unless as a conqueror.

Where Is the Prince Imperial?

La France asserts that the Prince Imperial, whose return to Paris was rumored by all the papers yesterday, is still with his father at the seat of war, and that he will not come back unless the Chambers expressly desire it.

LONDON, August 11.—A Metz dispatch in the morning papers says that the Prince Imperial is still at that place. The Emperor will certainly make a stand there.

Outbreak at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, August 11.—For the past two days the city has been greatly agitated by demonstrations of the people. Great crowds have assembled, and demand arms. Last evening groups of Radicals, seemingly with evil intent, entered City Hall and endeavored to overturn the municipal government. Troops quickly arrived, with stringent orders to arrest the incendiaries. Arrests have continued to-day, about forty persons being now under guard for participating in the disturbances. The city is perfectly tranquil again.

American Bonds in Demand.

PARIS, August 10, via LONDON, August 11.—American bonds and bills on London are in great demand at Cherbourg.

Embarkation of Troops for the Baltic.

Last night there was great activity in the embarkation of troops for the Baltic.

Italy and Austria not Sending Troops.

The Austrian Minister here is authorized to deny the report that Italy and Austria are sending troops to save Napoleon.

A Wedding.

Prince de Joinville and Duc de Aumale are at Welsbaden. It is reported that the Prince asked leave to serve in the French fleet.

State of the Bonaparte Dynasty.

The conviction here in the clubs and among the people is that the rule of the Bonaparte dynasty is over and the restoration of the House of Orleans is anticipated. The Count of Paris is now in England.

The Defenses of Paris.

The *Journal du Soir* says Admiral Rouncelle Le Nowry will take command of the defenses of Paris, and eight thousand cannoniers from the navy have been placed under his orders to man the guns of the forts.

Democrats Carry the French Elections.

LONDON, August 11.—The Paris *Siecle* says the municipal elections so far as heard from show the triumph of the Democratic candidates.

The Situation.

Le France states the situation generally thus: The French hold the Vosges and their passages. The Prussians are massing at their ease.

Unity a Fact.

L' Opinione Nationale says the reported restoration of the defenses of Paris is a farce. A few scattered diggers are employed to delude the public.

Newspapers Suppressed.

PARIS, August 11,—The *Reveille* and *Rappel*, Radical journals, which were seized last night, have been entirely suppressed by ministerial decree published to-day.

Official Change.

The position of Prefect of the Seine, heretofore held by Henri Chevreau, now Minister of the Interior, will not be filled, as the affairs of the city and Prefecture of the Police will hereafter be under the control of the Minister of the Interior. Four Senators will be named among them.

Attempt to Proclaim the Republic.

The *Paris Soir* says a lot of crazy fellows tried this morning to proclaim the republic at Toulouse. The same journal says the last official act of Gramont was signing a treaty with England to secure the neutrality of Belgium.

Earl Derby on the War Question.

LONDON, August 10.—Earl Derby yesterday delivered an address before the association of agriculturists at Blackpool. He alluded to the war, and urged England to maintain her policy of non-intervention.

Review of English Troops.

The Duke of Cambridge reviewed the troops at Aldershot yesterday. The concentration of soldiers was very large.

Bazaine in Command of the Army.

LONDON, August 11.—Telegrams from Metz give the assurance that Bazaine is the real commander of the French army, while the Emperor is the nominal head. Only two corps now have their headquarters at Metz. The others are under MacMahon.

MacMahon Faints.

It is stated that at the battle of Woerth the French charged the Prussians eleven times. MacMahon was for fifteen hours in the saddle without food, and finally fell fainting in a ditch, but was immediately discovered and revived sufficiently to direct the retreat of the fragments of his army on foot.

Address of Thanks.

The City Council of Brussels voted an address of thanks to Queen Victoria for asserting Belgian neutrality.

Dollar Business.

Leading houses at Antwerp decline to transact any business.

Reinforcements for the French.

The son-in-law of Count Napoleon, Daru, has gone to Chalons with 25 000 troops as reinforcements for the French army. It is said the French commissariat is wretched, and the provisions hardly adequate.

Bois de Boulogne to be Sacrificed.

It is feared the Bois de Boulogne must be sacrificed to the exigencies of the defense of Paris.

He Must be There.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* reaffirms the presence of the Prince Imperial and Imperial jewels in London.

More About the Storm in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, August 11.—Following is a continuation of the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif yesterday:

The question was made simple. Jules Favre said the Cabinet need not regard the action of the Chambers. The commission must give a report, and we must deliberate at once.

Minister Daru and David said the government has made known its opinion.

Jules Favre again—This Chamber must decide.

Thiers rose to speak, but could hardly be heard. He advocated immediate decision upon the question. Remember, said Favre, how significant it will be to the nation if you put off deliberation. We place upon you the responsibility.

Minister David replied—You may assume it, Members of the Left asserted that this was a menace.

Jules Favre answered—Think of the effect of delay. Remember the ministry had promised to invade the territory of the enemy, and now they are in ours.

Here the tumult became extreme. Deputy Gambetta mounted the tribune, but could not be heard. Quiet at length became calmer, and Gambetta said: "The Minister has changed the question. The Chamber will vote under a wrong impression. The members of the Left asked for arms for a patriotic purpose."

Minister David—Let us suppose the demand for arms was only to trouble the public peace. The Chamber must know what it votes for. There must be no equivocation.

The Minister said that that the Government did not ask to equivocate. At last it was decided, by a vote of 179 to 79, that the question of the reorganization of the National Guard should go over till to-morrow.

The President expressed a desire to close the meeting, but Deputy Estancelin insisted upon a vote that the Chambers be in permanent session so long as the war continues. The Chamber, by a vote of 177 to 17, refused this.

Ferry renewed the agitation by demanding to know why a state of siege is continued against enemies within the city of Paris.

A voice answered, but it was impossible to hear more.

The President, worn out with the toil of the proceedings, ceased all effort to procure order, and the meeting slowly dispersed.

The Senate met to-day, and greeted the Count of Palikao warmly. A vote of thanks was given to the army, and the project of law tending to the arming of the nations adopted.

M. Thiers knew a month ago that France was not prepared. Grave faults had been committed, still they must not take a brave man from before the enemy to answer to an accusation.

The Chamber proceeded to vote the reestablishment of the National Guards in all departments, and to make provision for the widows and orphans of the war. It was announced that all citizens over twenty-one years and having resided a year in one place, would be furnished with arms. The Minister of the Interior said the moment the Senate passed the law for general armament, he telegraphed the fact to all prefects. [Applause on all sides.]

Count Palikao, announced that the armament of Paris would be complete in eight days. He expresses the fullest confidence in Marshal Bazaine, and counted on victory to efface the traces of the recent reverses.

Glois Dizoin demanded that the nation make no treaty of peace so long as an enemy was on French soil.

Minister Magne proposed that the amount of the loan the Government had been authorized to make be increased from five hundred millions to a thousand millions; that the bills of the Bank of France be legal tenders; that the bank shall not be obliged to redeem them in gold or silver, but that the paper circulation of the bank be limited to 1,000,000,000 of francs, 800,000,000 to be applicable to the uses of the Government; that similar privileges be conferred on the Bank of Algeria, whose paper circulation is limited to eighteen millions.

The Minister declared the above financial measure urgent, and it was carried by a vote of 251 to 7.

Estancelin moved to abrogate the decree of banishment against the Orleans Princes, but the motion was not agreed to.

No Engagement at Metz Yet.

METZ, August 11, 8:30 A. M.—No engagement has yet taken place. Rain fell in torrents during the night. The troops continue in excellent spirits.

Emperor at Headquarters no Longer at Metz.

PARIS, August 11, 2:30 P. M.—*La Liberte* has positive information that the Imperial headquarters are no longer at Metz.

French Enthusiasm.

Dispatches from the Prefects of departments in all parts of the empire are filled with details of the patriotic excitement of the people. On all sides volunteers are coming forward.

Scenes in the Corps Legislatif.

The Corps Legislatif is now in session. A crowd of six thousand persons is collected in front of the Chamber, clamoring for arms. Within the Chamber, though there is much excitement, no disorderly scenes have occurred.

60,000,000 Cartridges.

The *Journal Officiel* says the War Department has sixty millions of rifle cartridges for the guns with which the National Guard are to be furnished, and preparations made on an extensive scale for the manufacture of more to meet all emergencies.

Meeting of the Council of State.

The Council of State met yesterday, and hold another session to-day.

Tragic Death of General Douay.

The *Moniteur* gives the following account of the death of General Douay at the battle of Weissenburg: The General was from the beginning in the thickest of the fight, and he saw the day was lost, after he had done all he could to retrieve it, not even a battalion was left him. He called his aides, one by one, gave them orders, and sent them away. As soon as the last was gone, the General, spurring his horse, rode some distance to the front, dismounted, and, taking a pistol from his holsters, shot himself in the temple. Turning around, he slowly walked toward the enemy. His soldiers vainly tried to stop him. Amid the terrible fire of the Prussians he walked on. The retreating soldiers, aroused by the spectacle, turned again upon the enemy, but fell in heaps around their General, who still pressed forward. Finally he fell, and his colleagues from the enemy; and Douay, almost alone, died.

Spanish Radicals Exult Over Prussian Victories.

MADRID, August 11.—The news of the Prussian victories has given much exultation by the Radicals, who see in the defeat of Napoleon hopes for the restoration of the Republic in France and consequent establishment in Spain. The Monarchists are beginning to lose confidence.

The New Ministry Actively at Work.

PARIS, August 11.—The Ministers of War and of the Interior have been in permanent session to-day, to devise the most practicable and speedy measures to insure the effectiveness of the administration in their respective departments. The Minister of War is collecting arms and ammunition of all kinds, and sending them to the front, and is also preparing to arm and equip the National Guard. General Trochu will command the army formed of troops that are just voted calls for service. To this force will be especially confided the defense of the capital.

The New Ministers Take the Oath of Office.

PARIS, August 11.—The new ministers took oaths of office last night at the Tuileries. Prince D'Auvergne only was absent, and will not be here until next week. Meantime the duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs will be performed by Polikao.

Superiority of the French Guns.

PARIS, August 11.—*Figaro* says: A physician, just returned from the battle-field, declares that the Prussians acknowledge the superiority of the French guns. Nearly all the French soldiers are wounded in the legs and feet, while in the battles of Worth the fire from the guns was so terrible that the Prussians were mowed down in a body from the line to the Pyrenees by the French guns. The Prussians are constantly falling to battle may not be driven by the passion of an hour, but by the fear of death. In this there is a new cycle of desolation and of destruction. The crisis is a tremendous one in the battles of Worth. The fate of France hope or help in it to be sought for from the generosity or the interests of nations or their ministers. Unless the people thus armed in a day from the Elbe to the Pyrenees for the conquering of the enemy, they are really and finally of their own destinies. England is indifferent. Italy is divided. Austria, being feared and so often foretold, at the first of which she waits her opportunity. She may be the enemy of the German, but of a new race, fiercer, more fanatic, and more numerous than either or than both.

Breaking Up.

[From the N. Y. Tribune of Yesterday.]

In 1806 Louis Bonaparte, an unknown and not particularly popular refugee, settled down at Strasburg in a quiet manner, took a small room at one of the hotels, and proclaimed himself Emperor of the French and heir of the house of Austria. He had no political adventurers he murdered a thousand or so peaceable citizens, shooting down one man in the street and others through their windows, bayonetting fugitives who took refuge in the shops, and shutting up the rest in the prisons of the Pont de la Concorde. Deputy Kenatry moved a committee of inquiry, which was turned out by Marshal Le Boeuf as incompetent before it. The proposition caused much excitement. Palikao tried to speak, but the confusion was too great. At last he moved to declare a branch of the Imperial Bazaine was now in command of the army and the Government must refuse its consent to the proposition, as it was wholly unnecessary. This he said while the Chamber had a right to demand all such explanations, he opposed this demand, though he felt that it was strange that such reverses should happen to France with only one power opposed to her, whereas she often stood out against the coalition of Europe.

Germans to be Ordered out of France.

PARIS, Midnight, August 11.—The Prefect of the Upper Rhine, in a dispatch to the Minister of the Interior, dated at Calmer, 10:15 this morning, says there has been no movement on the banks of the Rhine this morning.

All Quiet on the Rhine.

The *Gaulois* says Palikao has prepared a decree which he will submit to the Emperor, ordering all Germans residing in Paris to quit French soil within twelve hours after receiving notice to that effect.

Matters of Correspondents.

All the English correspondents have returned from the front. They report that they were in great danger of being hanged by the infuriated Parisians, who believe all foreigners are Prussian spies, and threaten them with death.

France Will Not Brook Intervention.

The *Gaulois* says there is much talk in diplomatic circles of intervention by the neutral powers for peace. France, says the *Gaulois*, cannot accept such interference. It would be incompatible with her dignity. Such was the first sentiment expressed by Palikao when informed of his nomination to the Ministry.

Another Reverse and the Emperor is Gone.

LONDON, August 11.—Our special dispatch from Paris Wednesday afternoon says the new Cabinet means strong measures against Paris as well as Prussia, but do not be mistaken. Another reverse and the Emperor is gone. Confidence in him is utterly destroyed. Rumors of fresh battles are flying around Paris, but no official news is received; but the French are being rapidly reinforced, and within a few days Paris will be almost denuded of young men. Popular devotion is for the country and no longer for the Dynasty; but everything looks to-day as if the Orleanists or a republic would succeed the empire.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Minister Bancroft's Account of King William's Action in the Hohenzollern Matter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1870.

The State Department has a long dispatch from Minister Bancroft, relating principally to the action of the King of Prussia in the matter of the offer of the Spanish crown to Prince Leopold. Mr. Bancroft says that as soon as the nature of the proposition from Spain became known to King William, he exerted all of his influence to induce the Prince to decline it, promptly telling him that in the present condition of various factions in Spain he could not expect to ascend the throne in quiet, and that he would pretty certainly meet the same fate as Maximilian, and lose his head. The Prince, however, declined to accept this advice, and gave the King to understand that he should accept. Thereupon the King called his council together and submitted the case to them at length, and then requested an opinion whether, under the North German constitution, he had sufficient authority to peremptorily forbid Prince Leopold from deceding. The council finally decided that the King could not exercise such authority; that Germany was so far Republican that nothing in its constitution forbade its citizens from emigrating to other States and accepting office there. After the King had thus actively exerted himself in the interest of peace, he became convinced that Napoleon was simply using the question as a pretext, and that he was determined to force a war, the King abandoned his efforts, and turned his attention to military preparations.

Mr. Bancroft feels certain that King William has had no thought at any time of interfering in the affairs of Spain, either by securing the throne for a German Prince, or by attempting in any other way to control matters in that kingdom. Our Minister indicates his strong belief that war has been forced upon Prussia without the least provocation on the part of its sovereign.

The New French Ministry.

Persons who ought to know something about the matter, say the composition of the new French Ministry is indicative of two things, viz: that Napoleon does not mean to give up his position as head of the Empire, and that he intends using sharp and severe measures on the populace of Paris if they attempt a revolution. The Ministry is spoken of as strongly devoted to Imperialism, and opposed to the promises of reform put forth to carry the plebiscite, and it is believed the new Premier will advocate and be sustained by his colleagues in adopting a stern course with those who clamor against Napoleon and his policy. It is thought by some that the Emperor played a shrewd trick in calling the Corps Legislatif together, and that he and the Empress engineered the overthrow of the Ollivier Ministry. He is now surrounded by those who believe the new Ministry cannot long remain in power, their argument being that the popular feeling against Napoleon is strong enough to depose him in a short time.

Napoleon's Decline.

NEW YORK, August 11—The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, ever a warm supporter of Napoleon, to-day speaks of him as declining and too feeble to hold his sword. "We do not know," it says, "any thing which can save the Emperor from his salvation, honor or grandeur of France; let the power be trusted to whomsoever shall take it, and the balance of force in favor of law, hierarchy or republic; but let them give us victory." The same paper has a telegram indicating MacMahon's defeat, in which he lost 40,000, but e timates the French forces in Lorraine at 250,000, with nothing like that force mobilized. It is believed here the French army will have 120,000 and the Prussians 325,000 men in the next battle.

Aid for the French Wounded.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A meeting of the Committee of the French Aid Association will forward ten thousand dollars to France Saturday for the relief of wounded soldiers.

The Course of King William.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—A letter from a well known American in Berlin, on intimate terms with the Government, and of the North German Confederation, furnishes information that the proposition to place the Prince of Hohenzollern on the throne of Spain was purposely concealed by that Prince from King William for some time, but when the monarch was consulted he promptly received the Prince with unqualified disapprobation of the King, who argued that considering the peculiar temperament of the Spanish people, the undertaking would probably be a second Maximilian affair, and in the loss of the Prince of Prussia the writer further says the King held these views up to the time of the Ems dispatch, which was an empty demand through Benedetti for an explanation. Nothing but the tone and manner in which the demand was framed, and the words followed up by him for guarantees, prevented further reference to the subject by the King.

All France in Arms.

From the N. Y. World of yesterday.]

Immediately upon the organization of the bewildered and broken Ministry of M. Ollivier, a hasty organization was effected yesterday by the military Count of Palikao of a Cabinet which practically consists of the great financiers, M. Magne, to the control of the sinews of war; one of the ablest of French admirals, M. Rigault de Genouilly, to the charge of the marine; and one of the most influential and accomplished of the French diplomatists, the Prince de la Tour D'Auvergne, to the delicate and material from its position, and the Emperor's lack of confidence. The names of Baron Jerome David in the Ministry of Public Works, and of the Duc de Gramont in that of Commerce, give it a color of personal attachment to the Imperial family, but the fact of the latter having left the cabinet itself go to pieces, if it fail to keep pace with the tremendous energy displayed by the popular opinion upon the movements of the Legislative body. But that such a popular energy is now at work in the ruling men of France was yesterday ordered; a levy which recalls in its terrible day when all France arose to protect the line of the Rhine from the ruin of these last two coalesced Europe. No government war measure has ever been initiated under the empire makes it possible to put this great military force of the nation in the field, and the emergency of France will as promptly make them soldiers. It is the whole country now from Lille to Nice, from Metz to Bayonne, and from Strasburg to Cherbourg, that is to be aroused. Not the progress and of civilization throughout the world, but the fashionable capital of the world, Frenchmen, however—Parisians not excepted—love Napoleon for the results he has produced, not for himself, and he is now useful he will be popular. Whenever he becomes useless he will be unpopular. No one is so alive to this fact as himself. Success has won the gold of his fellow-citizens, and the Crimean war made him; success in his Italian campaign saved him. In his *role* of Cæsar he has been very differently assessed by his people and by himself. Let the reduction of the Empire to its original elements, and the Empress engineered the overthrow of the Ollivier Ministry. Her influence was that of the American war and the known dislike of the United States to the French interference in American affairs animated the Queen, which will command nothing. It counseled Napoleon to war in favor of a republic, Prussia may have fallen far from the favor of the enemy's country. Should Napoleon fall there are many Marshals who will be found ready for the succession. He has been useful in his day and generation. He has made France respected abroad and prosperous at home. He has reverfully aided the cause of modern progress. The matter in question—the question of all the allies—a question which lies at the root of his very life—he has very effectively answered by himself. United Italy ought to be grateful to him; for united Italy will remain a lasting and powerful friend of the French in the next common sense. If this time he has failed he has failed by too much daring, and in the opinion of that the semi-official *Gaulois* seemed to hesitate. Napoleon, it is said, has arrived in London. France was ungrateful to his uncle; but his prosperous reign was not thereby rendered impossible. His own dynasty was simply taken to her bosom. Even the Orleanist military party, he made himself an international nuisance, the enemy of every good Government in Europe. For some years, however, perhaps as a punishment for sin—Heaven has permitted him, for many years, to make the whole world in a turmoil. At last the end seems near, and the huge fabric of fraud is breaking up.

Two weeks ago he set out for the Rhine, very much as in 1859 he set out for Strasburg. He object in the earlier adventure was to march triumphantly upon Paris. His object this time was to ride in glory to Berlin. In both cases he was well supplied with the means of his end. Sufficiently provided with ever-thing else, and in both cases history will have to say that his failure was the fault of the will. William has driven him out of the habitable as easily as Colonel Taillandier put him in the guard-house at Strasburg or Pavia. Napoleon threw himself into the water at Boulogne, the sounding speeches with which he began his campaign, the carefully arranged, theatrical effects, the tinsel, the rouge, the limelight, and the tableaux, what are they now but the ignominious fall of an impotent conspirator? What imagination is strong enough to imagine the empire of Napoleon III ever regaining what it lost? The glory which belonged to it two weeks ago? The edifice which he declared on the 5th of May is falling to pieces like a house of cards. A victory by the Rhine, if one of the armies can postpone the final overthrow; but for Napoleon there is no longer the crown and the sceptre. No glory which may hereafter crown the French standards will be reflected upon him. He will never ride in the Imperial carriage. He will have no part in their possible triumphs. Even their battles he knows he will not be fought for the support of the throne. A single conflict on the Rhine from her has been his ruin. The noise of a single cannonade has roused France from her seeming years of sleep. She rubs her eyes, and discovers that she has been submitting to a sham hero. She cannot help but feel that Napoleon has used her, and she resolves to trust him no more. Whatever her immediate result of the struggle may be in Paris and the threatened battle on the Moselle, the dynasty founded upon the success of the 2nd of December is already nearly overthrown. God be praised for it!

French Pefeats—The Ferment in Paris —The Dangers in the Rear.

[From the N. Y. Herald of yesterday.]

On Sunday, on Monday and even on Tuesday of this week there were many who thought that the accounts of the disasters to the French armies must in some way have been exaggerated. It was natural for French sympathizers to doubt. It was natural for Prussian sympathizers to believe. But it was but unnatural for a large number, who were neither German nor French, to say, "Let us lies half way, and we must wait." Day after day, however, the news accumulated of bad, while we write, it is no longer possible to doubt that the fighting on Saturday last was on a grand scale, that it was bloody, that it was successful, and that France was ignominiously defeated. On the right and on the left center the French were found unequal to the foe. The right and the left wings of the French army have retreated; the retreat has made necessary the retirement of the French center on Metz; and while France, all along her line, falls back the nature of the proposition from Spain became known to King William, he exerted all of his influence to induce the Prince to decline perial, it is said, has arrived in London. France still boasts, but retreat. Prussia is still reticent, but moves forward. Whatever may be the final issue of this war, all the world must admit that Napoleon has most miserably played the *role* of the war. He is unquestionably a great diplomatist and not a bad politician; but he is not a soldier.

As there is no longer any question about the actual results of the war so far as they have gone, other questions demand consideration. How does France bear defeat? Is the next important question. The answer is conveyed to us by every cable dispatch. In the north of France, so far as Paris is concerned, so far as his dynasty is concerned, it could not bear it worse. Paris is in a state of complete demoralization. Hundreds of tradesmen offer to defend it. But the Ollivier ministry has been voted down, and in the Corps Legislatif the proposal has been openly made that Napoleon be deposed. A dictatorship under General Trochu is spoken of. The Chamber, according to our latest accounts, presented a scene of the wildest confusion—wilder than ever the Ecumenical Council, wilder than our wildest ward meetings. Members, despairing of the power of the tongue, had actually resorted to the weight of the fist. The wildest scenes of the ever memorable and worthless Directory have again been reproduced. Outside the Chambers confusion was worse confounded. It was necessary to charge upon the mob; but after the first volley from the troops the Imperialist was the duty of the preservers of order that the National Guard threw down their arms and fraternized with the populace. In the capital of France the condition of affairs is dire, and the serious question now is whether France will any longer tolerate Napoleon, if they can get rid of him without the risk of a battle may be wicked; but it chimes in marvellously well with the testimony of all sensible men. He blames the Emperor for declaring war and yet allowing Prussia to take the initiative. He blames the Emperor for delay when moments might have determined the fate of victory. In Paris, to-day, the Emperor, if there, cannot be happy. The ferment is great, ominous, destructive, but Napoleon more than France has reason to be afraid.

If the armies of King William keep together; if they are not over anxious to make victory final, there are forces in the rear of Napoleon which make their victory certain, if not easy. The Ministry is spoken of as strongly devoted to Imperialism, and opposed to the promises of reform put forth to carry the plebiscite, and it is believed the new Premier will advocate and be sustained by his colleagues in adopting a stern course with those who clamor against Napoleon and his policy. It is thought by some that the Emperor played a shrewd trick in calling the Corps Legislatif together, and that he and the Empress engineered the overthrow of the Ollivier Ministry. He is now surrounded by those who believe the new Ministry cannot long remain in power, their argument being that the popular feeling against Napoleon is strong enough to depose it in a short time.

Napoleon's Decline.

NEW YORK, August 11—The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, ever a warm supporter of Napoleon, to-day speaks of him as declining and too feeble to hold his sword. "We do not know," it says, "any thing which can save the Emperor from his salvation, honor or grandeur of France; let the power be trusted to whomsoever shall take it, and the balance of force in favor of law, hierarchy or republic; but let them give us victory." The same paper has a telegram indicating MacMahon's defeat, in which he lost 40,000, but e timates the French forces in Lorraine at 250,000, with nothing like that force mobilized. It is believed here the French army will have 120,000 and the Prussians 325,000 men in the next battle.

Aid for the French Wounded.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A meeting of the Committee of the French Aid Association will forward ten thousand dollars to France Saturday for the relief of wounded soldiers.

The Course of King William.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—A letter from a well known American in Berlin, on intimate terms with the Government, and of the North German Confederation, furnishes information that the proposition to place the Prince of Hohenzollern on the throne of Spain was purposely concealed by that Prince from King William for some time, but when the monarch was consulted he promptly received the Prince with unqualified disapprobation of the King, who argued that considering the peculiar temperament of the Spanish people, the undertaking would probably be a second Maximilian affair, and in the loss of the Prince of Prussia the writer further says the King held these views up to the time of the Ems dispatch, which was an empty demand through Benedetti for an explanation. Nothing but the tone and manner in which the demand was framed, and the words followed up by him for guarantees, prevented further reference to the subject by the King.

All France in Arms.

From the N. Y. World of yesterday.]

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The Flight of the Prince Imperial.

[From the World of yesterday.]

It may possibly be true that the Prince Imperial of France has arrived at the French Legation, or, to speak more accurately, at the French Embassy, in London, in charge of the confidential agent of the Emperor, Mr. W. F. Smith. If true, there would be something curiously suggestive in the name of the Prince's conductor, for it happens that a little more than twenty-two years ago the moral predecessor of the Prince's father on the throne of France, Louis Philippe, King of the French, arrived as a fugitive in England under the name of Mr. Smith. But the dispatch which announces this important event certainly needs confirmation. According to that dispatch, the worthy Mr. Smith brought with him not only the living and without price of the Empress Eugenie, but her Majesty's diamonds also, as well as the famous diamonds of the Duke of Brunswick. Rather a weighty responsibility, all this for Mr. Smith! The Empress Eugenie, to do her but common justice, is too high-spirited a woman to send after her diamonds out of France at such a moment. In the Duke's history. It all seemed lost for her husband she might, being a mother as well as an empress, think it her duty, as it would be her instinct, to pour her in a place of safety; but she would be far more likely to send her diamonds in the form of cannon balls after the rebels, if the rebels escaped exile of Elba, she drove out the Bourbons, jewels and all. Besides, the Duke of Brunswick, they have been stored safely in the bank of England ever since the attempt of the Duke's body-servant to steal them, which made a sensation for the moment in Paris, some thirty years ago.

In seasons of intense public excitement no action which rests on so slight a foundation of probability to the events of the day can be too monstrous to find credence. It is very possible, however, that the raging tide of revolutionary feeling in France may sweep the imperial family out of the land; but it is not at all probable that the flight even of so important a member of that family as the present head is future heed would precede the actual downfall of his dynasty.

Bazaine—His Ability as a Commander.

Marshal Francois Achille Bazaine, the new commander-in-chief of the French army, has the reputation of being the best handler of troops in the service. He is the descendant of a family of soldiers, and is now sixty-one years of age. He rose from the ranks, and in five years from his enlistment gained his subordinancy and his crown in the battle. In 1837 he was sent to Spain with the legion, and when the war of succession raised he went back to Algeria, where he was in the expedition against Constantine, Calylia, and Morocco. For several years he was the right-hand man of Abd-el-Kader, and of the province of Tiemcen. In 1855, being at the head of the first regiment of the foreign legion, he was appoint

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIVth DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
AUDITOR,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

IT is reported that one of the official representatives of the North German Confederation in this country expresses the opinion that King WILLIAM will act pursuant to what was resolved on at Berlin, before starting for the seat of war, in case of victory, not to entertain any proposals of peace from Napoleon III. or his government, nor to enter into any negotiations with him, but, disregarding his existence entirely, to call upon the representatives of the French people directly to arrange for the conditions of a durable peace. This, says the New York *Sun*, implies the dethronement and exile of Napoleon and his family, a readjustment of boundaries in the German interest, and, it is suggested, the freedom of the French people to choose a new government in harmony with the rest of Europe.

THAT the French intend to make a stand at Metz, and that a great battle will be fought there is now extremely probable. But it will not be for several days yet. NAPOLEON evidently clings to the possibility of saving himself. The Prussians understand too well the importance of not allowing him time to bring up reserves, to lose an hour in attacking. For all that can be seen they must considerably outnumber him, let NAPOLEON do his best, and he may be compelled to fight before he wants to. There appears to be no reason for expecting a serious Prussian check,—possibly the advantage they will this time gain will not be as great as Saturday last. It is evident that in Paris nothing is expected to happen to retrieve what has been lost, and the universal impression everywhere appears to be that the NAPOLEON dynasty is about to close. By the 15th or 20th of the present month, possibly sooner, a great battle at Metz is likely to decide and end everything with him.

WHEN the mechanics and laborers in this part of the State made a straight out effort at the polls a few years ago, they found in the office-holder's "organ" a malignant enemy. Now, however, after committing a forgery, in wresting from its proper connection a sentence in the COMMERCIAL, it pats them on the back as though it had ever been their friend. Appealing to workingmen is an old dodge of the Ring leaders, which will be kept up so long as workingmen have votes and can be induced to cast them to support the aforesaid leaders. We credit workingmen with the intelligence that will enable them to perceive that as they have done in the past, so in the future will the leaders make them their servants just so long as this treatment is submitted to. Workingmen are the very last class who should support the Ring, and the first who should give the Reform Movement their hearty support. And we greatly mistake their intelligence and spirit if, at the ensuing election, workingmen do not demonstrate that they have no sympathy with the tyrants and tricksters of the Ring. After having been so long their enemy, the "organ" might, with propriety, reserve it patronizing airs towards workingmen.

A CHAPTER OF BORDER HISTORY.

In the opinion of the New York *World* "the military situation of France" since the recent defeats "is greatly better than it was when all Germany, more united even than she now is, poured down upon Louis XIV. after the league of Augsburg in 1686." Perhaps it may be justly said that, with the difference of the times, so many contrasts between now and then must be taken into account that so confident an affirmation appears rather hazardous. It must so appear, in view merely of the changes in the art of war which have been introduced within the last fifty years; and the transformation of the countries concerned, if carefully considered, suggests several reasons for doubt. The populations have ceased to be what they were *relatively* to each other. It might also be objected that the statement—"all Germany *more united* than she now is *poured down* upon Louis XIV."—must be founded upon an inaccurate apprehension of the time and events referred to, and conveys an erroneous impression to the reader.

But we have not referred to the comparison for the purpose of criticising it. The mention of the League of Augsburg and Louis XIV. in connection with the present war, naturally reminds the reader of certain acts of national robbery and cruelty, with which the conflicts of to-day are directly connected. There can be no doubt that the career of conquest which at length led all the powers of Europe to combine against Louis XIV. in the League of Augsburg, exerted a very evil influence upon the politics of France and upon the spirit of the French nation. The King himself, on his deathbed, said to his successor: "I have too much loved war." The effect of his martial successes was to inflame the people with an ambitious spirit and a love of military glory for its own sake, which have caused inestimable miseries to themselves and to Europe. The deleterious influence of his reign on the national politics was equally unmistakable. He set the example and made it glorious, of scorning the right and of declaring war on the most frivolous pretexts, and the force of the precedents afforded by the annals of his rule, is still effective. He made himself powerful, and gained from his contemporaries the title of great by taking advantage of the divisions among the Princes of the German empire. In the present stage of a war, undertaken by France to resist the unity of Germany, it may be interesting to some readers to have recalled a specimen or illustration of the policy of a King who has given his name to the age in which he reigned, and who has never ceased to be warmly admired by the French nation. In the endeavor to exemplify his disregard of the rights of his German neighbors one would desire to select the most striking instance. Among the multitude the choice is difficult. In 1680, taking advantage of a mere technicality of the feudal law, but without the shadow of a just claim, he seized a dozen or more towns along the Rhine, which belonged to the German empire. In the same year or the next, in the midst of profound peace, by bribery he gained admission for his troops into the free imperial city of Strasburg, and immediately proceeded to fortify it. To this fortress some interest attaches just now. To the remonstrances of the Imperial Diet he paid no attention, and the coalition of the German Princes formed to punish him and deprive him of his plunder he arrested by inducing the Turks to march on Vienna. To be able to encounter them, the Emperor concluded a truce for twenty years with Louis, leaving him in quiet possession of his unlawful gains. Soon afterwards he laid claims to the Palatinate without any sufficient title, and when it was disallowed, he at once broke his truce with the Emperor, and occupied the coveted territory with his troops. This and other robberies of the same kind finally led in 1686 to the formation of the League of Augsburg, at the instigation of the Prince of Orange. But the Prince was occupied with preparations for his English achievements and a portion of the German troops were busy with the Turks. Thus energetic action was impossible, and the French King resolving to anticipate the attack of the League, entered upon another of his wars of conquest. With one army he occupied the country of the Electors of Cologne and Treves, with another commanded by the Dauphin he seized Worms and Speyer, and extended his ravages all about. At length, finding it inconvenient to hold so much German territory against the allies, he resolved to abandon a portion of it, but to make it worthless to his enemies. Then followed the desolation of the beautiful country on the Rhine. "To burn and reburn" was the order dictated by LOUIS and sanctioned by LOUIS. The vines were torn up by the roots and all fruit trees cut down. Four hundred thousand inhabitants of the Palatinate deprived of everything, brutally maltreated and sent to wander in the depth of winter. By a refinement of cruelty the people were forced to aid in the destruction of their houses and property. Twelve hundred cities and villages were thus destroyed. But the details are probably well known to most readers. It is not strange that Germans who think of LOUIS XIV. and the first NAPOLEON should rejoice in the formation of a German union strong enough for self-defense.

BRING TO US MINERALS.

From late information it seems certain that greater advantages are to be derived to our community from the completion of the Connellsville Railroad than have hitherto been counted upon. An immense deposite of specular iron ore, in appearance and gravity identical with the Lake Superior, has been recently ascertained to repose in the valley extending from Bridgeport to Bedford, a distance of twenty-one miles. From Pittsburgh to Bridgeport, one of the points on the Connellsville road, is one hundred and fifty miles, contiguous to which the lower coal of the series lies is situated. There are two veins flanking the mountain on the eastern side of the valley, one of which is fourteen feet in thickness, and consists of the kind of ore mentioned above; the other is termed a fossiliferous ore, is of very dark appearance, resembling somewhat a black oxide, and is four feet in thickness. The veins run parallel, dipping at an angle of about forty degrees, and extending to unexplored depths below the surface. Observations, however, have been made at gullies formed by mountain streams, sufficient to warrant the assumption that each mile contains from three to five millions of tons of ore, making the deposite inexhaustible for all practical purposes.

These interesting facts have been obtained from the Hon. JOHN CESSNA and Mr. HALL, a surveyor and engineer of Bedford, who have just been on a visit to this city with specimens of these valuable minerals for the inspection of our iron masters, and to call attention to this new source of wealth which can soon be opened to the great benefit of our community, as well as others. A company was organized but a few days ago under a charter granted for that purpose, to construct a railroad from Bridgeport to Bedford, and as the Connellsville road will be finished through to Cumberland by the 1st of January, the present seems an auspicious moment to prepare for realizing these extraordinary advantages. There is no reason why the valley where this ore is, should not be as famous for iron works as the Lehigh Valley. The Cumberland and Frostburg coal mines are within twenty miles of Bridgeport, and the Broad Top is within thirty-five miles of Bedford. But with the heavy capital, extensive furnaces, and superior coal of Pittsburgh, a large amount of this ore would naturally come here, especially if it gives an iron of as great strength and tenacity as that from Lake Superior. It is at any rate equal to that of the Montour Ridge, from which the Danville rails are manufactured. Taking the trend of the mountain from Danville to Bridgeport, as laid down in our best State maps, it lies in the same range and very likely belongs to the same formation. If so, it is still of a good quality and can be had cheaper than any ores of equal value now in use among us.

That the localities may be more readily appreciated we give distances between leading points:

	Miles.
From Bedford to Bridgeport	21
From Bridgeport to Cumberland	14
From Cumberland to Baltimore	178
From Bedford to Bridgeport	21
From Bridgeport to Pittsburgh	134
	155
From Bedford to Huntingdon	53
From Huntingdon to Philadelphia	197
	250
From Huntingdon to Pittsburgh	153
From Bedford to Huntingdon	53
	206
From Bedford to Philadelphia	250
From Bedford to Baltimore	213
	37
From Bedford to Pittsburgh *via* Huntingdon	200
From Bedford to Pittsburgh *via* Bridgeport	151
	55

THE officers of county agricultural societies throughout the State would confer a favor by obligation, by forwarding to us a statement of the time and places of holding their fairs this fall.

THE problem of properly caring for the honest poor of our cities yearly increases in magnitude and difficulty. The popular method seems to be to do all the work through extensive societies that collect their beneficiaries in remarkable multitudes and do up a particular class of charity by wholesale. In these institutions thus managed, system is necessarily everything, and every inmate is made to feel that he or she is part of a machine, to come or stay, or go at regular seasons as other machines. This might be a good plan if poverty and dependence could be relied upon to crush out all individuality and all sense or right to personal freedom of action. But no such thing can be relied upon, for poor people properly feel like the old woman found by a New York census taker last week. At the age of ninety-six she was living alone, way up in the fourth story of a tenement house, but active and cheerful. She said she could have gone to the Old Woman's Home, and speaking of the difficulty of doing her own work, cooking, &c., she said "yes, sir, it taxes my strength somewhat, but it's better than the Home, because I can go out and come in when I like, and there is no one to say anything to me." Thus it was that in a population of two thousand some twenty odd examples were found of old people who preferred to live alone in little rooms, some of them wretchedly squalid, to becoming inmates of splendid asylums, models of architectural beauty, with spacious grounds, clean apartments and manifold comforts. The census taker on his rounds visited the Jewish Woman' Home on Seventeenth street and found the inmates contented and happy, for there was nothing about that institution, or that it differed in inmates, customs and appearance from any of the private dwellings about it. This feature of making charity homelike is a Jewish peculiarity that forcibly deserves study and maybe imitation from Christian benevolence.

THE money-in-the-old-stocking mania is still curiously prevalent, in spite of savings banks and registered bonds. Poor people who have scrimped and saved until they have ten, or fifty, or a hundred dollars, together hesitate to put it out at interest, where it can make money for them while they sleep. They are afraid of the soundest savings banks, and shrink from prime railroad bonds and government securities as from fire. So they go home and chuck away their treasures behind the fire place, or in an old trunk, or in a mouldy pan and the first they know the rats have made a nest of the bank bills, or somebody has thrown them in the stove by mistake or a fire has burned them with the house. Instead of investing their talent to make itself rich, they tied it up and laid it away to gain nothing and too often to be destroyed. The great fire in East Boston, a short time since, burned out a number of just such foolish poor people, some of whom kept large sums of money about the house, and one wise Bostonian sends among the contributions for relief "ten dollars for the sufferers by the East Boston fire, but not to replace money lost by being kept in houses."

IN postponing the General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance for one year, its managers have acted wisely, for the existing war would prevent many of the European representatives from reaching this country by the 22d of September of this year. It is very desirable to have this assembly as large as possible and to have it attended from every Evangelical Church throughout the globe, and if there shall be peace next year many countries can send full delegations, that would now be poorly represented, if at all. The Committee continue to urge the formation and extension of the Evangelical Alliance, so that all may be ready for a greater and better assembly by reason of the delay.

LATEST Havana advices indicate the imminency of a considerable conflict between the Spanish home government and its allies among the native Cubans. It is reported as a presage of trouble that the Casino Espanol, which has long been a political body and power behind the throne, and which lately chose to come out publicly as a political organization, elected a constitution committee of those who desire to govern the island as best may suit the interests of the volunteers and loyalists, paying little or no attention to the wishes of the home government, particularly upon the subject of slavery, by a great majority of the compromisers. Moreover, Captain-General Rodas has received positive orders from Spain to promulgate the decree of the Cortes upon the subject of emancipation, and has also been invited to re-establish the system of direct contribution in preference to borrowing more money for carrying on the war, the money last borrowed from the Banco Espanol being well-nigh gone, and a new loan talked of. General Rodas has neither complied with the order nor accepted the invitation. On the contrary, he has written back that he deems it madness, under existing circumstances, to do either, and if the government thinks otherwise, his resignation must be considered as tendered, and another man sent here in his place to execute the order and carry out the invitation. The volunteers and loyalists almost overwhelmingly will sustain General Rodas, and if the home government does not back down, the conflict mentioned can but occur sooner or later.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Referring to the effort which is making to raise a fund for the relief of the families of those officers and seamen who were lost in the ill-fated Oneida, the *Army and Navy Journal* says: "As our own contribution to the Oneida fund, we promise to turn over to the Treasurer of the fund one half of all we receive between this and the 1st of January, 1871, for subscriptions to the *Army and Navy Journal* from the officers and men in the naval service whose names are not already on our subscription books."

Gloucester, Massachusetts, is astonished at its census of 15,450.

The Heywood Chair Company of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, are building the largest chair factory in the world.

Between the damp air and the Presidential residence at Long Branch, nearly everybody there is observed to "talk horse."

The first ferry regularly established by law between New York City and New Jersey was in 1661 and was that known as "Communipaw," the boats running from what is known as Whitehall to the little village of Communipaw.

New Jersey has been classifying her corporations and finds that 2,648 deriving an income from their operations have been created since 1693. Of these 2,138 companies, 525 are manufacturing, 251 are railroads, 234 are turnpike road companies, 122 are banking, insurance companies, and 122 steamboat companies. The corporations created under general laws number 215, and comprise many associations that could be classified under the heads above given.

A few nights ago a drunken man crept into a stable at Holly, Michigan, and when discovered was lying at full length under the horse's belly, the animal standing with legs extended to avoid hurting the besotted sleeper. Another Michigan horse at Battle Creek had his harness completely stripped off by lightning, but remained uninjured.

A gay deceiver has been circulating among the women of Eastern cities plating spoons, for which he has ruined more spoons, silver forks, butter-knives, etc., than they can replace in years. His work he pronounces faultless, while his mode of "plating" deserves credit for its simplicity. He first pours on a liquid which resembles lemon syrup. Then comes a sprinkling of white powder, which completes the process. Then you are instructed to lay them away three or four days for the "plate to set." He then sets out, and after the time set the women set to work to examine their set of knives, forks, etc., which examination sets in earnest.

Rivalry is amusing the passengers from New York to Sing Sing by steamer. The General Schuyler makes the trip for five cents and the Adelphia charges ten cents.

The *Republican Valley Empire* says that it believes the entire press of Kansas are as a unit in favor of women suffrage.

A story from Independence, Iowa, is that last week the porter of an egg merchant suddenly heard a noise in the store-room, where there were 60,000 dozen of eggs packed away preparatory to being shipped East, and on going to see what was the matter, found 720,000 chickens running about the floor. They had been hatched by the heat.

On Sherman Island, Cal., some of the soil from which the tule roots were burned out, is so light that it is impossible to cut the wheat with a reaper, as the machine sinks down so far that the knife is in the ground. Chinamen are employed at two dollars per acre to pull the grain, and they are bringing forty sacks of an acre each in a day. The flax is to be pulled by Chinamen in the same manner.

Treasurer Spinner is in almost daily receipt of quantities of old Continental bank notes, or shin-plasters, from various parts of the country, with letters requesting him to remit United States notes in exchange. On Monday a letter was received from New York containing sixty Continental notes of the issue of September 26, 1778, and inquiring whether any law provides for the redemption of the same, General Spinner in reply says that the amount of value either to the holder or the Department, as there is no law authorizing their redemption or giving them any value.

Secretary Robeson says that there is no truth in the report that two iron-clads have been sold to New Yorkers recently, or that any negotiations looking thereto have been entertained. Our Government, he says, could not consider any such proposals under existing circumstances—first, because no vessels are for sale, and, secondly, because it is our policy to show to Europe a desire to preserve the very strictest neutrality.

The Chicago *Tribune* is of the opinion that, judging from the returns now in, the total population of the city will fall somewhat short of 300,000, but not much.

The Springfield *Republican* states that a few years since Dr. Gatling, the Hartford inventor, exhibited his revolving gun, which "rained bullets" with terrible power, to the French military authorities, who professed themselves pleased with it, and having procured all the necessary drawings, as well as two of the guns, commenced manufacturing them without any further dealings with Gatling. In some minor particulars they altered the gun, but they took its principle, and it is really the Gatling revolving gun, which, under the name of the mitrailleuse, "worked wonders," according to the cable accounts in the recent engagement at Saarbruck.

One result of the employment of the Chinese by Mr. Sampson at North Adams was that the tosses in other towns put on new hands who were not Cripples, with the intent of learning from the trade. The North Adams *News* says the experiment is working very well. It has seen some specimens of the work of this class of operatives, which was first class in every particular, and some of the Canaan hands had been at work only two or three weeks turned out sixty pairs of shoes a day. If these new men don't get "Crispinized," they will render the employment of more Chinese unnecessary.

PERSONAL.

Dr. E. O. Haven, late President of Michigan University, now President of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, is invited by the Regents of Wisconsin University to the Presidency. Dr. Chadbourne declines the place.

Rev. C. H. Brigham, the Unitarian missionary at Ann Arbor, Michigan, who has a high reputation as a scholar and pulpit orator, is elected by the American Unitarian Association to spend eight months of the present year in Illinois.

Whittemore has determined that his peculiar talents would perhaps attract more mark-d attention in the State Senate of South Carolina than in Congress.

Colonel Taft, of the British Royal Geological Society, is going to survey Georgia.

George T. Cobb, one of the victims of the last Virginia City conflagration, was a prominent citizen of New Jersey, having been only three votes behind Mr. Frelinghuysen for United States Senator in 1857. The great fortune he acquired on the Comstock was not enjoyed intelligently. The beautiful Evergr en Cemetery at Morristown, comprising twenty-one acres, was his favorite drive in life. To the erection of the public school house there he gave $15,000, and his contributions to the magnificent new stone church recently erected by the M. E. Society of Morristown amounted to nearly $75,000.

Charles Dickens' personal property is sworn to be under £80,000.

Mrs. Adela McKeon is an independent candidate for Congress from a California district.

It is reported that General John A. Dix will soon remove to his 3,000 acre farm in Shelby county, Iowa.

Leopold, the princely Hohenzollern, who was the immediate cause of this row, has calmly returned to his trust and trigonometry upon the banks of the babbling Neckar. He drops in for a night-time into the street, while the devils from his Pandora box associate the fairest regions of the earth.

The statement that Mr Frelinghuysen has declined the English mission is not true. The question is still under advisement. Mr. Frelinghuysen has so many personal and professional interests in his country that he finds it very difficult, if not impossible, to leave without doing great injustice to himself and his friends.

It is not true that a national vessel has been tendered to Mr. Seward for his use to visit Japan or any other place. There is no authority for thus using vessels of the navy. Our officers have been instructed, however, to extend to Mr. Seward every attention and courtesy consistent with the interests of the service.

It is reported that Lady Franklin is to go to Lenox, Mass., as the guest of Mrs Stowe, prior to her return to England on the 18th inst.

STATE POLITICS.

BEAVER, August 11, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I inclose you the editorial from the *Radical*, of August 5th, on "Minority Representation," from which the extract you publish this morning in relation to our county ticket is taken. You will see that you have done the editor of the *Radical* and other Republicans here great injustice. The COMMERCIAL, as well as the *Radical* and other leading Republican journals, have frequently contained articles in favor of minority representation, and the Buckeye proposition to which the editor of the *Radical* refers, giving the minority in every county a representation in the Board of Commissioners, Poor Directors and Auditors, is likely to be adopted the next November, judging from the tone of the press of the State. Allow me to say further that the *Radical* indorses our *whole ticket*, and upon the election of such it will be elected as candidates immediately after their nomination and since. The paper from which you quote has *never indorsed the ticket* or expressed approval of *any* of the nominations made by our Convention. Our candidate for Assembly, it is true, was nominated by a small majority, which was entirely owing to the fact that neither himself or his friends made any effort, while the most desperate efforts were made to defeat him. He will be elected beyond a doubt, as will our whole ticket by the usual majorities. RADICAL.

David Overacd W. C. Roller have published cards, withdrawing from the contest for the Treasurership in Blair county.

The Democratic county convention of Juniata, at Mifflintown, Tuesday, placed in nomination the following ticket: Senate, Dr. David M. Crawford; Assembly, Abraham Rohrer; Sheriff, Joseph Art; Register, Eli Dunn; Commissioner, Wm. Welsh; Jury Commissioner, S. S. Loudon, and for Auditor Ephraim Lauder.

Following is the Republican ticket nominated in Huntingdon county on Tuesday: Congress—HON. D. J. Morrell. State Senator—Henry S. Wharton. Assembly—David Ritter, Absolom Judge, A. G. Seavey. County Commissioner—Abram Miller. Poor Director—John P. Stewart. Jury Commissioner—S. H. Cheney. Auditor—Samuel Beigle.

The Judicial Conference of Erie, Warren and Elk counties, met at Irvineton on Wednesday, and ran the number of ballots up to 275 without a choice. A movement was made to rescind the two-thirds rule, but it had not been agreed to up to the time of adjournment. It is thought a compromise of some kind will be made.

AN Eastern man paid $2 50 per acre for a section of Iowa land, and upon going to look after it, he found it in the middle of Storm Lake.

REFORM REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Reduction of Taxes—Reasonable Salaries and Fees—No Special Legislation—No Brokerage in the Offices—Reform in the County Commissioners Office—Down with the Ring, Fraud and Corruption.

The following is the Platform of the Reform Republicans of Allegheny. It is strong and broad enough for the whole party to stand on. Read it, Republicans, and then say if it is not:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Allegheny county in convention assembled, that we reaffirm the principles embodied in the platforms of the Chicago Convention of 1868, and the State Convention which met in Philadelphia in 1869, in the various reconstruction measures adopted by Congress; in the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The noble services rendered by the Republican party in the preservation of our free American Government, and in securing to all persons justice, equality or rights, and all the rights of man, constitute an imperishable record, and entitle the party to the continued confidence of the American people.

2. That the present imperative duty of Republicans is to keep the party organization pure and incorruptible, and maintain in living activity the strength and energy of the party. This can be done only by placing and accepting in official stations representatives of the party worthy of the public confidence. The great need of the day is that nominations for office be made under the dictation and competition of public opinion; and the chief purpose of this Convention is to bring the Republican masses into more active participation in the selectness of making nominations, to the end that the party be honestly and faithfully represented. Our sole aim and object is party purification.

3. That reform in the administration of our party affairs is indispensable to the maintenance of its former reputation and high prestige. The General Assembly has become a reproach to the State, and the public confidence has been withdrawn from it. Corrupt special legislation has grown to an engrossing and frightful public evil, debauching the public morality, and entailing enormous burdens on the people. It has purchased seats in the newspaper press, and generally believed, that the high functions of the State Legislature are bought and sold. The remedy for these evils lies with the people, and can be exercised only by the selection of honest and capable Representatives, and by restricting the legislative power of the General Assembly through a Constitutional Convention.

4. That we condemn the mo e than usual in this county of making nominations for office as unfair, and as affording opportunities for the growth of fraud and corruption at the primary meetings and in the conventions; as giving undue facilities to brokerage, "ticket peddling and other discreditable practices by which the will of the people is defeated; and, as a consequence, resulting frequently in the nomination of candidates unworthy the confidence of the people. It is not forgotten that a few good men have come into office under the system now existing, but at present, even now, as if sanctioned by judicial blindness, refusing to accept the Constitutional construction as fixed and final, has demonstrated its utter incapacity for such a result.

Accustomed to success against fearful odds, and undertaking perhaps the intrinsic difficulties of the impending issues, many Republicans looked to General Grant's administration with high raised expectations. Of course, they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with results. But while these expectations of office and honor have been realized in no section of either the President or of Congress, their failure is not wholly enough, at any rate, to satisfy them that the difficult problems will be wrought out and the hoped-for results accomplished.

General Grant came into office pledged to maintain inviolate the public faith, reduce national debt, diminish taxation, appreciate the currency, reform abuses in the civil and military service, and maintain order in the States lately in rebellion. By the combined action of the President, the Heads of Departments, Congress and the General of the army, many abuses have been corrected and many reforms inaugurated. President Grant's Indian policy is recognized as evidence of his justice, its humanity and its wisdom. The firm, just and generous policy of the Administration toward the States lately in rebellion has brought much of order and security, and crimes have largely diminished. In the interests of economy the services of thousands of employees, both civil and military, have been dispensed with. The currency has been squeezed in value by tens and scores of millions of dollars, and the national credit has been already strengthened.

Without any increase in the articles subject to taxation, or in the rate of taxation, the revenues of the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1870, were nearly four hundred and nine millions of dollars against three hundred and seventy-one millions for the year ending 30 hof June, 1869, showing a gain of nearly thirty-eight millions of dollars. On the other hand, the expenses of the fiscal year, 1870, have been less than those of 1869 by more than twenty-nine millions of dollars, thus showing an increase of nearly forty-eight millions of dollars.

Republicans will remember that during the last two years of Mr. Johnson's administration he removed Republicans appointed by Mr. Lincoln and others who adhered to the principles of the Republican party, and appointed Democrats where he could do so. The character of these appointments and the demoralizing influence with which his opinions and conduct inspired them were seen in the loss of scores of millions of dollars of revenue in those years. The large gain in the collection is mainly due to the determined and avowed purpose of General Grant to exercise the power of appointment in the revenue laws and the appointment of Republicans to office earnestly devoted to his personal policy.

During the recent session of Congress taxes have been reduced more than $75,000,000. Taxes have been removed from transportation by railroad, by railroad bonds, from sales by dealers and manufacturers. The income tax has been reduced to 2½ per cent. on all incomes above $2,000, and it is to be reduced to 2 per cent. next year. The tax on tea has been reduced from 25 to 15 cents per pound, on coffee from 5 to 3 cents, and the tax on sugar and molasses has been reduced to the aggregate $12,000,000 per annum. By this reduction of taxation the industries of the people and the necessaries of life have been relieved to the extent of millions. The bonding bill is an important financial measure, and contemplates the saving of interest upon the public debt by exchanging the six per cent. bonds for those of a lower rate of interest, to the amount of twenty-six millions and a half a year. While a reduction in taxes transfers the burden of the debt from one year to another, from one generation to another, a reduction in the rate of interest is an actual saving to the people, not only for the present generation, but for all time. And yet these important and beneficent financial measures, intended to lighten the public burdens, received little countenance and support from the Democratic party, whose responsibilities for the war, its losses, its extraordinary expenses, its debts, and its taxation, are so fearfully large.

Not faultless, but high, noble, and glorious, is the record of the Republican party. History will note it, and the world will gratefully remember it. In the light of its varied review of its achievements for patriotism, liberty, justice and humanity, should our Republicans, one and all, rally to their grand organization, rectify its mistakes, correct its errors, and keep it true to its past traditions, and go forward in battle with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the present. So doing, may they not perpetuate their power until their beneficent principles shall become the accepted policy of the nation?

Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee.
HENRY WILSON.
JAMES H PLATT, Secretary.

THE constitutional amendment, which finally passed the Michigan Legislature, and which now goes to the people for adoption, adds to section 16 the following clause: "In the manner of issuing permanent certificates, but recommended care in granting them, and that from and after January 1, 1871, no bill which, from immoral character or incompetency, shall be found unworthy, shall be paid by the State." Quite a lively discussion followed on the report, and was finally postponed until Wednesday morning.

Tuesday evening session was opened with music by the Mozart Band.

Miss Lizzie Roche, of Bucks county, read an excellent essay on the subject, "Moral Education in Our Public Schools." A paper was read by Prof. Jas. Alf. Brunner, subject—"The Preparation of American Youth for College." The paper was ably written and well delivered. It is to be published in the *Journal of Education of this Association*.

Next followed a discussion on the question, "Should Public High Schools Prepare Pupils for College?" Opened by Geo. L. Marks, of Lancaster county, and Henry Houck, Superintendent of Common Schools, Harrisburg.—"LUX."

Second Avenue.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is now more than a year since viewers were appointed to assess damages for the new opening and straightening of Second avenue, between the upper bridge and the Monongahela dam, which is only a part of the work required for the public benefit, but from all that was declared by law to be a public highway of sixty feet in width, from Smithfield street to Turtle creek, as much as three quarters of a century ago.

I cannot learn, however, that the viewers have ever moved, and it does not seem as if they ever intended to move, while the street remains in its present condition as before.

Can you tell us why this is, and whether it is the result of favoritism, or neglect on the part of the public authorities? The people living along that road are desirous to know whether it is to be opened in accordance with the law, or whether the appointment of viewers for this little section of it was only intended to amuse and prevent them from taking the matter into their own hands, and inquiring judicially whether the authorities are at liberty to wink at public nuisances of this sort.

HAZELWOOD.

STATE NEWS.

The population of Jersey Shore is less than it was ten years ago.

There are 27,177 bath houses attached to private dwellings in Philadelphia, and the paved streets of that city, if all were in use, one line would reach to an extent of 475 miles.

Two Italian organ grinders were struck by lightning in York County, on Thursday. One is instantly killed, and the other cannot recover. There are enough left.

A little daughter of Mrs. Grier, who resides on the Bates between McClintock and Martin City, was fatally burned on Tuesday last, by the explosion of an oil can with which the mother was trying to light a fire.

A person who would not patronize the printer posted the following notice in Lycoming county: "Public Sale. Will be sole by Public Sail. At the Residence of —— one mile North of —— on Saderday Oggest 20, 1870 the following properly to wit 2 ten plait Stoves One Cucking Stove 1 Corner Cuberd 2 sinx 2 tables 3 rockin Chairs 2 set cittie and a arm chair 1 drore 3 Beads Stats and beding also Carping by the yard 1 wood chist 1 Carrigh an hasnes Cheap little 1 iron cittie and a arm chair many Others Articls not numers to mansions Sail to commence at 12 o'Klok wen farmes will be on hand bobig by the lieis on Da of Sail. Cum one and oil."

On the 30th ult., Mrs. Catharine Sellers, aged seventy-three years, died very suddenly in Carlisle.

THE alleged American protectorate over San Domingo is explained in this way: The treaty for the lease of Samana Bay provides for a protectorate against intervention, pending the ratification of the treaty. Tuis was meant to prevent organized revolutionary movements proceeding from Hayti en territory. This treaty still awaits final action. The Committee on Foreign relations reported adversely upon it, but the Senate did not act, and the period for its ratification has since been extended by the two Governments. Whatever measure of protection is now extended is in pursuance of that treaty. There is no other basis. The fact may positively be stated that no protection of any kind is extended to San Domingo except what is legitimately conferred under the provisions of the treaty for the lease of Samana Bay, the ratification of which, as has already been stated, is still pending.

EDUCATIONAL.

State Teachers' Association—Sixteenth Annual Meeting.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LANCASTER, PA., August 9, 1870.

After a very pleasant ride over the Pennsylvania Railroad, in company with a very pleasant crowd of Pittsburgh teachers and school officers, your correspondent found himself in the city named in the subject of Lancaster. We were met at the depot by Mr. Cassel, of the Committee on Entertainment. A tragic number of teachers and friends of public schools are in attendance.

The Association was called to order by the President, H. S. Jones, of Erie, who made a few appropriate remarks, after which a portion of scripture was read and prayer was offered by Rev. B. C. Sunderott, of Lancaster. In the absence of Mr. A. M. Martin, the regular Secretary, J. Morton Thomas, of Philadelphia, was appointed Secretary pro tem. The roll call of the Treasurer, having removed from the State, Mr. D. M. Young was chosen Treasurer in his place.

After the appointment of a Committee on Enrollment, consisting of A. O. Newpher, I. S. Geist, Geo. W. Shoch, and James L. Harrison, of Philadelphia, and the reading of the annual address of Lancaster county, made an address of welcome, to which Chas W. Deans, Chairman of the Executive Committee, responded in a neat and happy little manner.

Prof. Wiers, one of the Vice Presidents, also responded to the address of welcome in a felicitous manner.

Col. Wm. L. Bear, on behalf of the Local Committee, made the Keystone party of teachers of the Association, to the city of Lancaster, and to the beautiful hall of the Court House.

Opening speeches were limited to fifteen minutes, debates to ten minutes and reports to five minutes.

The Crawford county system was adopted for the election of officers of the Association.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

After music and the transaction of various items of business, the inaugural address was delivered by the President, H. S. Jones.

MR. J. A. M. Passmore, of Pottsville, opened the discussion on the report of the Committee on Permanent Certificates, made at the last annual meeting of the Association.

Prof. Pratt, of our city, is Chairman of the Committee. The report favored no changes in the manner of issuing permanent certificates, but recommended care in granting them, and that from and after January 1, 1871, no bill which, from immoral character or incompetency, should be found unworthy, shall be paid by the State.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

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COR. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS,

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 11, 1870.

Money was in good demand to-day at a majority of the discount houses. More than a usual average of offerings were presented at the several bank boards, many of these representing leading interests of the trade of the city. The demand was pretty freely met, although there is some disposition to shorten their lines of discount, to be better prepared for a large demand that must come at the approach of the fall business season. It is generally the case, however, with most of our banks to let out while they have it to those whose connections with the banks render them entitled to accommodation.

—Local stocks for the past fortnight have been quite inactive. From the light transactions which come under our notice, it is difficult to report reliable quotations of many of our securities. The changes in the prices of bank stocks are so trifling that it would hardly be correct to use them as a basis for the price of the great bulk of local securities. Municipal bonds are in steady demand, Pittsburgh 5s are quotable at about 75; do 6s at 88, and 7s about par. Allegheny City bonds, four ₰ cent., about 68; the 6s at about 90, and wharf improvement 7-30s about 96. Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s continue to be absorbed by leading capitalists as a sound and profitable investment.

—Government bonds are steady at the advance lately established, and the new issues to-day went a fraction above. The late rise is reported to have been started by heavy purchases made by the German bankers in New York, who are buying to fill European orders. The demand for home orders is light.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds '62	112	112	112⅛
U. S. Bonds '64	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds '65	111	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	109½	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. Bonds '67	109⅝	110	109⅝
U. S. Bonds '68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10-40s	107⅝	108	107⅝
Gold	116	117	116⅞

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	117⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111⅛
U. S. 10-40s	107⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109⅞
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109⅞
5-20s, January and July, 1868	109⅞
Union Pacific Railway	87½
Central Pacific Railway	92½
Currency Pacific	12

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 11, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
N. Y. Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Do Scrip	91⅞	92¼	91¾	91¾	91⅞	91⅞
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading	96⅞	96	96⅞	96¼	96¼	96
Hudson		135		135		
Michigan Cen'l		118¾		118¾		
Lake Shore	94	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	93
Illinois Central		132¾		132		
Cleve. & Pitts	108			108		
Northwestern	82¾	82¾	82⅞	82	82	82
Do preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	114	114	114	113⅞	114	114⅛
St. Paul	77¾	77¾	78	77¾	77¾	77¾
Do preferred	77¾	77¾	78	77¾	78	77¾
Wabash		72		72		
Do preferred		72		72		
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio & Miss		37½		37½		
Chi. & Alton		95		95		
Do preferred		117¾		117¾		
Hartford & Erie		3⅝		3⅝		
N. J. Central		102¾		102¾		
Canton		61		61		
W. U. Tel		34⅝		34⅝		
Quicksilver		25½		25½		
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¾	38	38	38⅛
Adams Express		94		94		
Wells-Fargo		14¾		14		
American		58½		58½		
United States		44		44		
Gold	116	116⅛	117	117⅛	116⅞	117⅛

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Weins.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	96¾	95¾		...
N. Y. Central scrip	91⅞	91⅞		...
Erie	20¾	20¾		...
Reading	96⅝	96		...
Harlem	134¾	134		...
Illinois Central	132	132		...
Cleve. and Pitts	108	108		2
Northwestern	82	82		...
Do. preferred	89¾	89¾		...
Rock Island	114⅝	114⅝		...
St. Paul	77¾	77¾		...
Do. pref'erred	77¾	77¾		...
Fort Wayne	93¾	94		...
Ohio and Miss	34	37½		...
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾		1/4
Adams Express	68½	68½		...
Wabash	51½	90⅝		...
Do. preferred	72	72		...
Lake Shore	94	93		1
Gold	116⅞	117⅜		...

The *Herald* of yesterday says: The stock market did not claim attention until the day was well advanced. Transactions in the forenoon were undecided in character, and at one time exhibited a yielding from the opening prices. It was observed, however, that certain brokers were purchasing very heavily of New York Central, Lake Shore and Erie, and the street, taking the hint at the last board, began to buy also, the effect being a decided move to the "shorts," who, in covering their contracts by purchases for "cash," rendered the market very buoyant and fairly active. It trampired that the orders to buy originated in great part from Saratoga, where the leading speculators who cluster around the Congress Spa were given the point that the rival trunk lines were to bury the hatchet in the interests of a heavy transportation business this fall in connection with the excessive crops of the West, and that a harmonious schedule of advanced freight rates would be agreed upon.

In the same connection the *Tribune* also remarks: The railway share market has been strong, and, as before noticed, more active than for several days. The advance in prices has been from ½ to 1¾ per cent., with the principal dealings in New York Central and Hudson, Lake Shore, Wabash, Reading, Rock Island, St. Paul, and Ohio and Mississippi. One great drawback to an advance in prices has been the war for some time past between the trunk lines in regard to freight and passenger charges. It is understood that negotiations are now pending between the managers of the leading roads, looking to an amicable settlement of this war. In this connection, it is said, this evening, that the President of the Erie will tomorrow meet Commodore Vanderbilt at Saratoga, for the purpose of arranging a settlement, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad managers are in the movement. The knowledge that an effort is making to restore rates to their former figures stimulated purchases of stocks to-day.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purenases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, August 11, 1870.

INTRODUCTORY—The somewhat conflicting accounts which reach us from the seat of the European war, coupled with the uncertainty of what is in the future, begins to tell upon the general trade and business of the country. Some seemingly far-seeing business men contend that prices have reached their highest point; whilst others, equally well informed, take a different view, and aver that the unsettled state of affairs over the water will run prices up still higher. It is not our intention to argue the question here. Suffice it that the one great article of American commerce, flour, is slightly weaker, and the tendency of prices downward. We do not alter our figures, the mills and stores not having done so; but buyers, being confident of lower rates, take hold so sparingly that a decline seems inevitable. Notwithstanding both mills and stores are doing a fair trade at current rates. Receipts of flour since our last 900 bbls. The grain market has a declining tendency, and with the arrivals of new, which is daily increasing, the prices seem destined to reach a lower point. In bacon and provisions the firmness previously noted continues. There is also an active trade demand for groceries, sweets having the preference.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand. The season for activity is rapidly drawing near; prices have undergone no change Soda Ash common 3¾ refined 5¾@6c, pearls 9@9¾; potash 7@7¾ ₰ lb.

APPLES—The stock is becoming abundant and dealers are disposed to purchase sparingly, price s being governed by the amount offered for sale. The current rates were fair to good at 50@ choice $3 00.

BROOMS—The market remains steady with a fair jobbing demand at the following: Fancy $5 50 ₰ doz; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

CORN MEAL—The market was quiet, with but little doing. Sales are made in a limited way at 65@1 10 ₰ bush.

FLOUR—The market, though quiet is weak and shaky; purchasers contend for lower rates which holders are not yet quite willing to grant. The prices evidently point downward, though neither of the mills nor leading houses have lowered their figures, and we continue to quote their rates: Crudes wheat flour at $7 50@8 00; Minnesota $7 50; Wisconsin $7 75; bakers flour $7 25 ₰ ℔. The mill rates are: Superfine, $6 75@7 00; extra, $8 50 ₰ bbl; fancy brand, $9 25; in sacks, $8 50 ₰ bbl; family $7 50, sks $7 50; Scioto Mills, bbls $7 75; sks $7 25; National $8; Pan Handle $7 50; Palmetto $7 75 ₰ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₰ bbl; in sacks $6 50@6 75.

GRAIN—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½c ₰ ℔.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@3½c ₰ ℔.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way at, quarters, 6@7c; halves, 9@10c. Apples 5@6c, the supply was upwith the demand.

SOAP—Sales Babbitt's, Lily, Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 6c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania 5 ₰ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₰ case.

GROCERIES—There is a good jobbing demand, and prices are firm and unchanged, looking, if anything a little up. We note quotes:

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 15c; A coffee 14c; C coffee 13½c; extra 13½c; Porto Rico, the fair to fair 12c for crude.

COFFEES—Steady; choice 23c; fancy 23½@24c; Java 27½c.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@11c; Havana, in bxes, 13½@13½c. Molasses sugars 9¾@10½c, being an advance of ½c ₰ ℔.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ₰ gallon; Havemeyer & Sheder's, white bonded, drips, 80c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ₰ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

TEAS—There is a fair demand, and sales are made as follows: Young Hyson 93, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 30; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Souchong 90c@$1 20 ₰ ℔.

LARD OIL—There is a steady market, accompanied by a fair trade demand. Sales are regularly made at the following figures: Pittsburgh No 1 extra $1 17@1 20, No 2 at 85@90c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 25, and pure No 2, 95c per gallon.

FISH—We have nothing new to note in regard to prices or demand. We are reported sales at the following: Mackerel No. 1 at $28@29 ₰ barrel; No 2 large $16; No 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kits—No 1 $3; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 in; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₰ cwt.

CHICKENS—The market is abundantly supplied with chickens, old and young, the latter selling freely at 50@60c per pair.

PEACHES—We notice a fair amount of receipts from the East, with sales at $2 00@3 00 ₰ box.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₰ doz $2 90; do 3-hoop ₰ doz $2 75; tubs, No 1 3-hoop ₰ doz $11 00; do No 2 ₰ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ₰ doz $2 75.

FEED—We hae no change to note. There is a moderate trade demand, and sales are report ed at the following: Bran, $1 00; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 10, and middlings, $1 80 ₰ bush. The supply keeps pace with the demand.

GRAIN—Since our last the following lots of grain have been received: Wheat 779 sacks; Oats 674 sacks; Corn 541 sacks; Rye and Barley none. Wheat, the leading article, continues to arrive freely, and prices are unsteady, with a decided downward tendency. We note, however, there has been no quotable change, though we have heard of sales being offered at lower figures than those reported as the current rates for the past week, a day or two will tell the tale. We quote the nominal rates for what as follows: Red winter $1 35@1 37; white $1 40@1 42; new Red winter $1 30@1 32; white do $1 40@1 42; new Spring wheat in bulk, $1 20@1 25; receipts of the past few days of new corn in bulk bring 53@54c; new 41@45c. Corn is unchanged at 90@95c. Rye is in moderate demand ₰ sales being made at $1 05@1 07 ₰ bush. Barley is not called for, dealers not yet being in the market.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered 8½@8¾c; country 8½@8¾c.

BUTTER—Sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₰ bbl; Louisville $1 00@1 50 ₰ bbl.

PUTTY—Good butter meets with ready sale at 22@28c; lower grades neglected. Supply scarce; qual to the demand.

BERRIES—There is still a good supply, and prices range at $1 00 to $1 25@1 50 per box.

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CEMENT

The Daily Commercial.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Review of the Royal Yacht Squadron—The Dickens Sale—Celebration at Londonderry—Gladstone Complimented — Amnesty in Spain—Dissensions in the Spanish Cabinet, &c., &c.

Review of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

LONDON, August 11.—The Queen on Wednesday reviewed the Royal Yacht Squadron at Southampton.

The Dickens Sale.

The extreme prices wanted at the sale at Gadshill, of the personal effects of Charles Dickens, caused the withdrawal of a large proportion of the articles.

Celebration at Londonderry.

The preparations for the celebration of the raising of the siege of Londonderry, in that city to-morrow, are complete. Members presentings of both Catholics and Orangemen are intended.

Mr. Gladstone Complimented.

The *Daily News*, in an editorial upon the result of the late session of Parliament, considers Mr. Gladstone equally worthy as the successor of both Peel and Palmerston.

Specie.

Half a million pounds sterling in specie is on the way from Bombay to England.

Sir Henry Storks

Has been appointed Surveyor General of ordnance.

Bankrupt.

The O'Donaghue has been declared a bankrupt.

Amnesty in Spain.

MADRID, August 11.—A decree of amnesty has been issued by the Government, which includes persons guilty of all varieties of crime against the country.

MADRID, August 11.—The decree of amnesty is published. It pardons all political offenses committed since the 29th of September, 1868, with the single condition that persons in the military service who come under the operation of the decree shall take an oath to the constitution. Those abroad may subscribe to the oath before any representative of Spain.

Dissensions in the Spanish Cabinet.

MADRID, August 11.—Dissensions have broken out in the Council of State. At the last sitting there was a violent scene between Senor Rosas, President of the Council, and General Prim.

Bank of England Rate of Interest.

The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount ½ per cent.; the new rate is 5½ per cent.

The Harvests.

LONDON, August 11, Evening.—Consols 93⅞; American securities steady; 10 40s 82; 62s 86½; 65s 87; 68s 87; Erie 18; Illinois 100; Atlantic and Great Western 21. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 11.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands 9⅞d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 15,000 bales.

California white wheat 11s@11s4; red western No 2 9s 5d@9s 6d; winter 10s 5d.

Paris, August 11.—Flour 54f—No 2 mixed 32s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s.

Pork 120s. Beef 113s 6d. Lard 75s. Cheese 62s 2d. Bacon 58s for Cumberland cut. Tallow 46s for short rib. Tallow 44s 6d.

LONDON, August 11.—Tallow 44s 6d. Linseed oil dull at £31 10s. Refined petroleum at Antwerp quoted at 66f; franc.

LONDON, August 11, Evening.—Spirits turpentine easier at 30s 6d. Linseed oil £32.

PARIS, August 11, 5 P. M.—Rentes were quoted at 65 francs 95 centimes. They have since declined to 64 francs 40 centimes, at which rate they closed.

CRIME.

The Nathan Inquest—Nothing New Elicited—Arrests for Disposing of the Nathan Jewelry—A Murderer Lynched in Mississippi, After Acknowledging His Guilt.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The evidence of William Kelly, the housekeeper's son, in the Nathan inquest to-day, failed to furnish any ground for suspicion of his guilt. He admitted enlistment in Lawrence, Massachusetts, under an assumed name in 1861, and that since his discharge from the army in 1865 he had been without regular employment, and in contradiction of his previous testimony, stated that he had a conversation with two men on Madison Square the evening before the murder. This testimony offered proved that the "dog" with which the murder had been committed had been seen about the Nathan premises over a year ago, and since. Three colored men were arrested on suspicion of having possession of the late Nathan's watch to-day, and discharged, but another man is now held in custody on suspicion of having disposed of some of the missing Nathan jewelry on the day after the murder.

MARIETTA, August 11.—Beck, the murderer of the Good family in Favorite Island, who was brought through here last week from Indiana by the Sheriff of Tunica, Miss., was taken from jail at Austin, Miss., yesterday morning by forty citizens, taken to a favorite locality and hung to a tree over the spot where he had murdered Mrs. Good. It is said he acknowledged the murder.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The report in an evening paper that a man was arrested in a house of ill fame this afternoon on suspicion of being the Nathan murderer, is entirely unfounded.

NEW YORK, August 11.—In Brooklyn to-day Michael Lavette attempted to murder his wife and killed her infant son with a butcher knife.

MEMPHIS, August 11.—Yesterday morning, Joe Sanderson and Lewis, brothers-in law, had a difficulty last night, during which the former stabbed the latter to the heart, causing death. Sanderson surrendered himself. It is alleged that the deed was done in self-defense.

PHILADELPHIA.

Severe Rain Storm—A Train Precipitated Into a Creek and One Man Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—Since last night an almost continuous storm of severe rain and reports are coming in of bridges being carried away. A train on the Westchester road ran into the creek near this city, but only one man was injured. The western mail is two hours behind time. There is a rumor of a serious accident between here and Lancaster. It is said the whole mail train went into the creek, but it is impossible to verify it to-night.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

George L. Fox, of New York, was dangerously stabbed in St. Louis yesterday.

The North American Schutzenfest will begin at Cincinnati October 1st.

Commodore Jonina Boyle died at the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Virginia, yesterday.

In a recent engagement in the neighborhood of Santiago, Cuba, one hundred insurgents were killed. The Spanish war loss is also absorbed the public attention that the insurrection is hardly spoken of.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* states that the steamer Warrior, a tow boat, was burned on Green river yesterday morning, at one o'clock, and sunk in deep water, Evansville. She was valued at $5 000; no insurance. The boat was owned by Capt. Calvert & Son, of Bowling Green. The crew were saved. She had neither passengers nor freight.

A dispatch from Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday says Admiral Farragut was comfortable in the morning, but may not live through the day. He still has his senses.

The Catholics of Cincinnati are preparing to give Archbishop Purcell a grand reception on his return from Rome to-day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1870.

NO ADVANCE IN RAILROAD RATES.

No immediate advance in railroad freights and passenger tariffs is expected in consequence of the cessation of hostilities between the rival lines westward. A large number of Eastern coupon tickets, from Boston to Chicago, the Boston and New York coupon having been used, are now on sale at the principal offices. The practice between the Boston fare from $5 to $2 25.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF BROOKLYN

Will fully indemnify its depositors without assessment upon the stockholders.

A MANDAMUS ASKED FOR.

The Brooklyn Fire Commissioners ask for a mandamus to compel Mayor Kalbfleisch to sign warrants for twenty thousand dollars for expenses of the Fire Department.

GEN. M'CLELLAN

Begins his active duties as Chief Engineer of the Department of Docks to-morrow.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, steamship Queen, from Liverpool.

GUATEMALA AND MEXICO.

There seems to be no disposition on the part of a rupture between Guatemala and Mexico for the outrages by parties from Chiapas on the citizens and territory of the former state.

THERE WAS A SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE

at Tacna Peru, just before the total eclipse of the moon.

Two Young Men Killed by Lightning Near Massillon, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., August 11, 1870.

George and Daniel Yost, sons of Jacob Yost residing about five miles northeast of Massillon, were struck by lightning this afternoon, and both killed, together with the horses they were riding. The father, who was riding beside them, escaped, he being severely stunned. The young men were eighteen and twenty-one years of age.

Man Killed by the Kick of a Horse—Barn Burned.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., August 11, 1870.

A young man named John Vallandingham, of Franklin, Wayne county, was kicked by a horse to-day, and killed almost instantly.

A barn belonging to Mr. Snyder, about three miles south of Wooster, was struck by lightning to-day, and burnt. It contained the fall's hundred bushels of old wheat and a great quantity of other grain and hay.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 11, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at 11 A. M. and Mountain Boy at 5 P. M. The Leslie Combs left with five hundred tons of pig iron for Louisville. River falling; cloudy and warm.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Operations During the Month of July.

Production Development, Number of New Wells Drilling, Stock of Petroleum in the Region, Shipments, Exports, &c., &c.

[From the Titusville Herald, 11th.]

THE PRODUCTION.

During the month of July the production was increased steadily by the striking of several large wells in various parts of the oil region, and by the completion of many wells in the older districts, which, though not yielding largely, singly, yet in the aggregate served to add to the production above all decline in the old producing farms and tracts. The average daily increase for the month under review, over that of June, in the entire oil region, was about eleven hundred barrels per day. This occurred principally upon Oil Creek, in the vicinity of Petroleum Center, at West Hickory, in the Scrubgrass and Foster farm territory on the Allegheny River, and in several minor localities of which mention will be made hereafter.

On the older tracts, the decline for the month was not so great as was anticipated, and while many farms exhibit little change in the monthly yield, others show a falling off of from ten to eighty barrels only. This is due to the favorable season for operations, and the plan adopted by many operators of keeping from one to three wells drilling, and by this means maintaining a more steady and profitable production from month to month.

The principal falling off which exists is a falling off in the yield are the Impendendent, Chicago, Tallmadge and Aikens tracts in the vicinity of Upper Cherry Run, and which are from ten to twenty barrels each below the average daily production for June. The Economite, Tidioute and Warren Oil Companies, and one or two other tracts in the vicinity of Tidioute also exhibit a decreased production of from thirty to eighty barrels.

The R. L. Shaw, Rynd, Niagara and Central farms upon Oil creek, were from twelve to sixty barrel's below the production for the previous month.

The Dalzell, McCray and several other farms near Petroleum Center and upon Upper Cherry Tree Run, show a marked increase during July, aggregating about 320 barrels, of which an increase of 200 barrels occurred upon the McCray farms, and fifty barrels upon the Dalzell farm. The Columbia, A. Buchanan, McClintock & Clapp farms on Oil creek, each produced from ten to fifty barrels per day more than during June. The Shallenberger & Emery tracts, near Shamburg, each were increased over the last report about fifteen barrels each per day.

In the vicinity of the Bean farm and near Pithole the entire increase aggregated only 160 barrels per day, while in the West Hickory district an increased production of about 450 barrels occurred.

The following table shows the production during July 1870:

	Barrels.
Total shipment of crude for July of bbls of 42 gallons each	439 520
Add for shipments of bbls of 43 gallons each	30 043
Total shipment of bbls of 43 gallons each	469,973
Stock on hand July 1st	321 830
Stock on hand Aug. 1st	370 998
Add increase on Aug. 1st	35,068
Total production during July	405,041
Average per day for 31 days	15,962
Average per day for June	14,037
Daily Increase July, 1870, over July, 1869	4,372

The yield in the Parker's Landing district, while it has been much marked increase during of June, was maintained at a nearly uniform rate throughout the month by the use of torpedoes, and the completion of numerous wells, varying from ten to forty barrels each in daily production. Derricks and engines for this point, it is shown that nodecline occurred with the striking of the prolific oil bell in a southwestern direction, though developments have as yet proved unfavorable. Indications that such is the case. While there are many parties who are confounded upon the spot in this vicinity, the striking of "dry holes" upon the immediate line of the oil belt, which tower producing wells, seems to set all belt theories at defiance, and months will doubtless elapse ere the proper "oil line" is discovered.

In the Parker's Landing district operations are on the wane and but few new wells are being started. Should the prices that marked the close of the month continue, the production will decline considerably in this vicinity, and many of the smaller wells be shut down during the month of August.

Torpedoing was found to keep the production at about the former figure in this locality, but there is little to indicate that it will increase, and with the later and more attractive strikes up the river, this territory will henceforth suffer a decline.

The striking of a new eighty barrel well about a mile from the river and below Oleopolis, the Foster farm and Scrubgrass, about the last of the month, has given an impetus to operations in this vicinity, and prospective increase both of oil territory between the two points mentioned, over four miles in length. Should the condition of the trade warrant, this strip of territory will be thoroughly developed by next spring.

The Brady's bend territory attracts but little attention, but during the month a company to become an important point in the producing region.

The whole number of wells drilling at the close of the month was 310, or thirty less than at the close of June. There has been no marked decrease in the number of wells being drilled, though should the spell of hot weather continue the number will be still further decreased.

PETROLEUM EXPORTS.

The following table shows the amount of petroleum exported from January 1st, 1870, to August 1st, 1870, and from all other ports from January 1st to July 31st, 1870:

	1870.	1869.
From New York, gals	36,213,190	36,213,190
Boston	595,362	1,436 464
Philadelphia	23,506,418	14,714 261
Baltimore	1,296 405	751 993
Total exports from U. S	70,227,671	53 129 646
Same time 1869	50 823,874	
Same time 1868	33 676,559	

On the 20 ult. fifty-three vessels were loading or preparing to load petroleum for European ports at New York, and twenty-eight vessels for the purpose of loading at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Nearly all have since cleared for their ports of destination, and a few bound for German ports and the Baltic.

The foundry of the Cove Manufacturing Company at Providence, R. I., was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—Bagging firm and unchanged. Cotton easy; middling to low middling 16@17c. Flour and grain quiet and prices unchanged. Provisions dull and weak; pork $20 50@21 00; lard 12@13c. Bacon—prices weak but not lower; bulk meats 14c, 15⅝@17c; sugar-cured hams 19@20c. Whisky nominal at 90c. Tobacco—sales 190 hhds at $4 25@6 75 for trash to good leaf. Hay market active.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, August 11.—The cattle market is not active, yet prices are fully sustained; the receipts are not very liberal, but more than a week's supply to keep up to the standard for Canada and western inquiry. Sheep—supply and demand about balanced; 5@5c for the general run of shipping, with extra selected at 6c.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, August 11.—Beeves—Offerings to-day 1,500 head; market closed quiet at about last week's rates, 4½@6c; receipts for the week 1,629 head, sales 1,527. Sheep—Large supply, but good scarce and in demand; quoted at 6@6¾c; lambs 2@4c; stock sheep retail at $1 75@2 50 per head; receipts for the week 7,259 head. Hogs—Supply equal to the demand, but prices unchanged; receipts for the week 4,771 head.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Old Flour for Bakers' Use—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Wood Sewing Machines—114 Market street.
Dissolution—Hortler & Miller.
Wood Sewing Machines.
Order of Court—W. A. Sipe, Auditor.
Furniture for Sale—80 Wood street.
Coal Lands for Sale—Samuel Holiday.
Dwelling for Rent—Traveler.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Administration Notice—Annie E. C. Hamilton.
Pennsylvania Female College—Begins sept. 28.
Dissolution—W. B. Rupon & Co.
Meeting—St. John's Lodge No. 219, A. Y. M
Situation Wanted—B. C.
Stripping Notice—Committee.
Dissolution—W. M. Logan & Co.
Horses for Sale—William Riddle.
New Bank at East Liberty.
Cream Ale—Pier, Daniels & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Bedding and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
New Goods—Geo. W. Miller.
War Maps—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Matches—Theodore Kuhn & Co.
Rat and Mouse Traps—Thompson & Co.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co.
Coal Lands for Sale—Wm. Parkison.
New Goods—Morganstern & Co.
Notice—State dank of Pittsburgh.
Army Goods—J. H. Johnston.
Inter State Fair—Commences September 12.
Jewelers—John Stevenson's Sons & Co.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Thursday, August 11:

Thermometer.		Barometer
7 A. M.	76°	7 A. M. 29 5½-10
12 M.	90°	12 M. 29 5½-10
6 P. M.	89°	6 P. M. 29 5½-10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Raining; 8. W.; ther. 76°.
Philadelphia—Clear; S. W.; ther. 80°.
Baltimore—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 76°.
Indianapolis—Clear; W.; ther. 76°.
Louisville—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 79°.
Detroit—Clear; N. E.; ther. 72°.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther 76°.
St. Louis—Clear; wind N.; ther. 80°.
Chicago—Clear; wind S.; ther. 72°.
Cleveland—Cloudy; E.; ther. 85°.
Little Rock—Clear; ther. 86°.
Omaha—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 65°.

List of Unmatable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Dougherty, Edward, Leipersville, Pa	3
Findley, J. G., Battle Creek, Mich	3

BASE BALL.—The Union Club, of Baltimore, are expected to play the Allegheny's, at Union Park, on saturday afternoon.

ARM BROKEN.—A newsboy named William Duff had an arm dislocated yesterday afternoon, by falling down the cellar steps of the *Chronicle* building.

UP AGAIN.—Julia Fitzgerald was before Mayor Brush yesterday, and her fortune was enough to secure a transport to jail for thirty days.

BILLIARDS.—Mr. E. B. Lowe, an amateur billiard player of the city, made a run of three hundred and forty-two points, last evening, at the Fifth avenue saloon.

REMAINS OF MR. AIKEN.—The remains of Mr. John Aiken will arrive from St. Louis at seven o'clock this evening. The facts of the funeral will be found in the obituary column.

PITTSBURGHERS IN PARIS.—We find in the *American Register*, issued at Paris, Saturday, July 23d, the names of Simon Johnston and J. Vallaret, of Pittsburgh, and Addison Lysle, of Allegheny.

A LOST CHILD.—A little fellow three years old, calling himself Willie Allen, has been at the house of Charles Stevenson, corner of Penn street and Coal alley since Tuesday last. If he is not soon claimed, Mr. Stevenson will hand him over to the Guardians of the Poor.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—Joseph V. Kerr, whose exploits were noticed in our last, yesterday paid a fine of $50 dollars and costs to Mayor Brush, and, in default, was committed. He kicked twice in the aldomen, preferred a charge of assault and battery against him, he would have fared far worse.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY.—Yesterday Jacob Steiner and Jacob Hershberger, "drummers" for rival clothing stores on Sixth street, were before Mayor Brush for indulging in a street fight. Hershberger was fined $5 and costs. Steiner had his case continued.

INCREASING.—Mayor Brush had twenty-five cases to dispose of before breakfast yesterday morning. Anna and B. Charlesworth, husband and wife were two of the cases. They were married in the forenoon, and in the afternoon committed to jail for ten days and the husband mulcted in a fine of $5 and costs.

CAMP MEETING.—The annual camp meeting at Tarentum, will be held on Saturday next. A large number of families have already "gone to the front," and erected their tents. Among the new faces from every county in Western Pennsylvania. Apply for terms as above.

CORNER STONE LAYING.—The corner stone ceremonies of the Soho Public School House, on Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward, will take place on Saturday next, at four o'clock. The order of exercises, as marked on the programme, will be as follows: Singing by pupils; prayer by Rev. J. G. Herr; introductory remarks by Graham Scott; laying corner stone by George Fulton; singing by pupils; Oration by W. C. Moreland; singing by pupils; Addresses by Rev. J. G. Herr, Col. Craig and J. P. Andrews, Principal. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present.

WORKHOUSE CASES.—The following persons were committed to the Workhouse by Mayor Brush, yesterday: John Fox, sixty days for vagrancy; Martin Welsh, arrested for disorderly conduct in "Tin-pot alley," ten days; Thomas Burke, for storming Officer Keefer's house in "Tin-pot alley," ninety days in default of a fine of $20; and Joseph Davis, for drunkenness, thirty days, for disorderly conduct; Jas. Golden, twenty days, for handling guns to a colored prisoner in the lock-up; and Frank Tumblety, who told the Mayor that he was a detective from Washington, and who can consequently get four months.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS REES.—Yesterday we noticed the severe illness of Mr. Thomas Rees, and to-day it is our painful duty to chronicle his demise. He died at one o'clock yesterday morning, at the residence of his brother, Mr. James Rees, Second avenue. The deceased was a respected and careful citizen, and was an invaluable assistant to his brother James in the management of his extensive machine shops. He was a member of the Fire Company to which he was elected in 1861, and Odd Fellow. Being widely known in the community, his death will fill many hearts with regret.

The Duncan Robbery—Arrest of One of the Perpetrators.

Officers Peter Dressler and Joseph Cupples last evening succeeded in arresting a German, named Charles Schneider, charged with complicity in the robbery at Dunseath's jewelry store on Tuesday night. It seems that two or three weeks since Cappendorf and another German, whose name we have not learned, were employed to clean the cesspool in the rear of Mr. Duncan's store. While engaged in the task they gained a knowledge of the premises, and upon the robbery was discovered inquiries was at once directed against them, and information was made before Mayor Brush by Mr. Dunseath.

Both succeeded in eluding arrest until last evening, when Cappendorf was arrested as stated. He told the officers that he heard they were searching for him and requested them to search his house to see if they could find any of the stolen property. They did so, and from underneath the bed recovered one of the gold chains and the silver tobacco box stolen from Mr. Dunseath. The accused was then conveyed to the watch-house and locked up for a hearing.

REPORT OF BUILDING INSPECTOR.

Permits Issued During July—Description of Some of the Buildings in Course of Erection, with Cost of same, &c., &c.

The report of the Building Inspector for the month of July shows that seven permits were issued during the month for the erection of new and the alteration of old buildings, and the receipts from that source were $122 50. The number of permits for new buildings issued during the month was sixty-seven, and for additions and alterations thirteen. Of the new buildings thirty-eight are brick and twenty-nine are frame. Permits were granted to the Oakland School Board for a school house opposite the Oakland Passenger Railway station, at a cost of about $35,000. This is exactly the same kind of building as the one the same Board are now erecting at Soho, of which the stone work is about completed, and for which the Board will lay the corner-stone on Saturday next, the 13th instant. To George W. Fore, builder, for Mr. James A. J. Hutchinson, two brick stores, three stories high, on Union street, between Fifth avenue and Decatur street, cost $14,000 for the two. To Mr. William M Faber, for a frame dwelling on Bedford avenue, Fourth ward. To Colonel William Phillips for two four-storied buildings on fourth avenue, fronting corner of Second avenue and Smithfield street, to cost each. The first stories will be used for stores, the three upper stories are intended to be used for hotel purposes as an addition to the Merchants' Hotel. Mr. John Scaife is the architect, William Boyd & Son are the builders. To Jacob Lang, corner of Penn and Lang, for the alteration of the building corner of Eleventh and Pike streets for the offices of the rout of Pitts. Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, a full description, which it is not now necessary to give. To Mr. Kerr